Survey Report

Intensive-level Survey of Historic Agricultural Resources in King County, Washington

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This project was financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior administered by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and the King County Historic Preservation Program. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or DAHP.

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Executive Summary

The current physical landscape of the Hobart – May Valley area of central King County, Washington, was significantly altered by the arrival of Euro-American settlers, and the historic built environment which remains is a result primarily of the area's development into a coal mining center, and the attendant farms required to supply the miners and their families. The region was suited to dairying and chicken ranching, as well as berry production. Today many areas of the valleys in the area have been subdivided into a semi-suburban, residential landscape. Despite this, a large number of agricultural buildings remain, mostly from early 20th century dairy farms, but also from 1920s-1950s chicken ranches.

Throughout 2010 a comprehensive survey was conducted to identify historic agricultural buildings within the survey area, excluding those within the city limits of municipalities surrounding the area. This project was financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior administered by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). All agricultural properties which appeared to be built prior to 1960 were included in the survey and considered for inclusion in the King County HRI. The project did not include identification of pre-historic or historic archeological resources.

During the course of this survey approximately 192 agricultural properties were observed, for 152 of which field forms were prepared and digital photographs taken. From these, 126 properties were chosen for further research and inclusion in the King County Historic Preservation Program's Historic Resource Database. Those properties which were eliminated did not meet a level of integrity necessary to warrant further research and documentation. All of the properties inventoried are associated with agricultural history between 1885 and 1960.

The 126 final properties included in the 2010 Hobart – May Valley Agricultural Survey and area properties already included in the HRI were used to develop the findings and recommendations included in this report. The HRI data is intended to be used for preservation planning purposes, public education, and as a basis for evaluating, prioritizing and nominating properties for local landmark designation.

As part of this survey, 48 additional agricultural property forms were updated. These properties were originally surveyed several years earlier as part of a heritage corridor project in conjunction with King County Road Services Division. These properties were not confined to the Hobart-May Valley survey area. The updates include more detailed location information and photographs.

Copies of the complete Historic Resource Inventory are located at: the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and the King County Historic Preservation Program.

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PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Hobart – May Valley area is located in west-central King County between the cities of Maple Valley and Renton. The area consists of multiple ridges formed by the retreat of the Vashon Glacier about 10,000 years ago, and subsequent valley formation by various waterways including the Cedar River, Issaquah Creek, May Creek and Soos Creek and their tributaries. Historic properties in the area consisted primarily of agricultural resources, with a range of types from dairy, poultry, and subsistence farms in the first half of the 20th century, to the development of hobby horse farms after 1950. Most of the farms have been converted to other uses both agricultural and non-agricultural.

Efforts to identify historic resources in the area have been minimal over the years. Most properties previously identified were concentrated around the historic mining communities of Maple Valley, Black Diamond and Renton and were generally not identified as agricultural resources. Thus, numerous properties in the area had not been identified or documented. This project is the first to comprehensively look at the agricultural resources in the Hobart – May Valley vicinity.

In 2004, King County adopted an updated comprehensive plan which provides for the protection and enhancement of rural historic resources. Specifically, Chapter 3 "Rural Legacy and Natural Resource Lands" and Chapter 5 "Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources" address the policies affecting rural historic resources. Several of the more pertinent policies are:

R-101 King County's land use regulations and development standards shall protect and enhance historic resources.

R-221 Non-residential uses in the Rural Area shall be limited to those that provide adaptive reuse of significant historic resources.

R-554 King County shall provide incentives, educational programs and other methods to protect historic resources.

P-207 King County shall administer a regional historic preservation program to identify, evaluate, protect, and enhance historic properties.

P-218 King County shall inventory historic properties in order to guide decision making in resource planning, capital projects, operations, environmental review and resource management.

These policies are the basis for preparation of all survey and inventory work done in the unincorporated areas of the county.

Survey Area

The survey area includes properties traditionally used for agricultural purposes in the Hobart – May Valley vicinity and is bounded by Cougar and Squak Mountains on the north, the cities of Renton and Kent on the west, the cities of Covington and Maple Valley on the south and Tiger Mountain and the foothills of the Cascade Range on the east. All adjacent city corporate limits

were excluded from this survey. The area encompasses approximately 45,000 acres or 71 square miles. An effort was made to examine all previously inventoried properties to ascertain the current physical condition and degree of integrity; in most cases photos were updated.

Personnel and Public Involvement

This project was financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior administered by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). Charlie Sundberg, King County Preservation Planner, prepared the Survey Area and Master Map. Mr. Sundberg provided GIS mapping and technical information and assisted with public involvement. Todd Scott, King County Historic Preservation Program (KCHPP) staff acted as project manager, conducted the fieldwork, and prepared the Survey Report. Lee O'Connor, intern for KCHPP participated in fieldwork, conducted the inventory analysis, compiled the final HRI database and inventory forms and contributed to the Survey Report. Rick Chouinard, King County Landmark Commissioner, and Ken Halgren, King Conservation District, also participated in fieldwork with Mr. Halgren also contributing to inventory analysis. Individual property owners provided invaluable information and research assistance. Julie Koler, King County Historic Preservation Officer provided overall project supervision.

Final public involvement included a presentation and information gathering session to the Maple Valley Historical Society on April 16, 2011, at Hobart Community Church. This meeting also included a presentation by the Society on the history of Hobart Cemetery. Approximately 45 people were in attendance. Mr. Scott presented an overview of the survey project and gathered information on several farms from attendees, some of whom were descendants of original owners.

HRI Repositories

- Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
  1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106
  Olympia, WA 98501

- King County Historic Preservation Program
  Department of Natural Resources and Parks
  201 S. Jackson, Suite 700
  Seattle, WA 98104

RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

The objective of this project was to identify and evaluate those agricultural properties constructed prior to 1960 that are worthy of preservation and which may be eligible for designation as King County landmarks or listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Pre-historic and historic archeological sites were not addressed in this survey and inventory effort.

The information that was gathered for this project will be used by the King County Historic Preservation Program for historic preservation planning and economic and community development purposes. Prior survey and inventory efforts have been incomplete; thus comprehensive historic resource inventory data has not been available for analysis and preservation planning purposes.

This project adhered to the standards and procedures identified in NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETIN No. 24 - *Technical information on comprehensive planning, survey of cultural resources, and registration in the National Register of Historic Places*, and *Survey and Inventory Standards* established by the DAHP.

Survey and Inventory Methodology

- *Mobilization & Literature Review*
  Relevant literature, prior research and inventory data were reviewed to guide field examination and to prepare the historic overview. Field survey strategy and evaluation criteria were formulated. Field survey recording maps and tools were prepared.

- *Field Recording*
  Geographic Information System (GIS) generated maps and aerial photographs were used for the field examination. All properties previously included in the HRI were keyed to the maps. The initial phase of fieldwork covered geographic areas that had not been previously surveyed. Field examination began with systematic aerial photograph review of the survey area. Further resources were discovered while investigating those identified in the aerial review. The field examination consisted of recording descriptive information on the field forms including construction materials, architectural features and finishes; assessing physical integrity and potential architectural and/or historic significance; and the collection of digital photographs for each surveyed resource. In order to assess physical integrity properties were examined based on degree of alteration under four specific categories: building form, footprint/plan, fenestration, and exterior cladding. Buildings that exhibited a combination of moderate or extensive alteration in two or more of the categories were not recorded or considered for inclusion in the HRI, particularly if those alterations impacted highly visible elevations. Approximately 192 historic properties were examined, and 152 properties were photographed and recorded on field forms. In addition we were asked to collect information on whether bats or owls were using the barns.

- *Draft Report Production*
  The draft Hobart – May Valley Historical Overview was prepared. Additional research was conducted using a wide range of information sources. The primary library and archival collections consulted included: University of Washington Libraries - Special Collections, Washington State Archives- Puget Sound Regional Branch and the Maple Valley Historical Society Collection.

- *Draft Inventory Analysis & Development*
  All field survey forms and photographs were individually reviewed and 126 properties were prioritized for inclusion in the 2010 HRI. Inventory properties were analyzed and

grouped according to architectural form/design, association with an historic theme, and developmental era. They were further reviewed and prioritized within subcategories according to specific areas of potential historic and/or architectural significance. A property record file was created for each property included in the HRI. A draft electronic inventory form with field data was prepared for each property, individual properties were researched and physical descriptions and statements of significance were written. The findings of this analysis were integrated into the final *Survey Report* and *Historical Overview.*

- *Final Survey Report & Inventory Form Production*
  The *Survey Report* and *Master Maps* were finalized. Final electronic and hard copy inventory forms were prepared including: field data, physical description, statement of significance, and a digital photograph. HRI data was compiled in a computerized database (formatted in a Microsoft Access database) created by DAHP, which can be sorted by multiple categories including construction date, parcel number, owner, building type, etc. Each property was assigned an inventory (or field site) number that is used to locate it in the database and identify it on the HRI form, *HRI Master List* and *Master Maps*. Properties that appear to be eligible for King County landmark designation or National Register listing were identified.

The following products were prepared in the course of the project:

- 174 Washington State DAHP Inventory Forms with digital photographs;
- Access Database;
- *Survey Report* that includes an Historical Overview, Survey Findings and Recommendations and an *HRI Master List*.
- A *Master Map* noting locations of all HRI properties; and
- Individual property record files that include relevant published and unpublished reference materials and research notes (for County only).

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Setting and Natural Resources

The Hobart – May Valley area is an arbitrary region consisting of a series of mostly parallel, shallow valleys oriented southeast to northwest and located westward from the base of the Cascade Mountains. Physical borders on the north include the singular forms of Cougar and Squak Mountains. Physical borders on the east include Tiger Mountain and the foothills of the Cascades surrounding the Cedar River Watershed. The west and south boundaries of the area are jurisdictional and consist of the corporate limits and urban growth boundaries of the cities of Renton, Kent, Covington and Maple Valley. The Cedar River flows through the center of the survey area from southeast to northwest. The southwestern portion of the survey area is drained by tributaries of Soos Creek which flows southwest toward the Green River and the City of Auburn. The northern portion of the survey area is defined primarily by May Valley, a wide meandering valley running east to west. This valley is drained by two primary streams, May

Creek which drains the western segment and flows west into Lake Washington, and Issaquah Creek which drains the eastern segment and flows east-southeast then north into Lake Sammamish.

Originally heavily forested, the survey area was logged significantly in the late 1800s and early 1900s, at which point cleared meadows and streambeds predominated. Since World War II much of the cleared farmland was no longer viable for agricultural production and forests were allowed to grow back. Today many properties and buildings are now screened with dense forests making it difficult to locate historic resources. The survey area's eastern edge is dominated by the rural community of Hobart, with flat agricultural land surrounding the community's center and a backdrop of the forested Cascade foothills further east. The western edge is dominated by the suburban communities of Renton and Kent with hilly modern residential developments interspersed with larger hobby horse farms. Most of the property in the survey area serves as bedroom communities for the surrounding metropolitan area.

Native American History

Long before white settlers came to the area, the Duwamish Indian tribe had a village at the present site of Renton, near the confluence of the Black and Cedar rivers. The Cedar River flowed from the southeast into Lake Washington, with the Black River carrying runoff into the White River. The Black and White Rivers merged into the Duwamish River, which flowed north toward Seattle. Much later this configuration was to be changed by human engineering, but at the time the rivers were important resources and avenues of commerce.

The area has been in use by humankind for a very long time. Archaeological evidence shows that aboriginal people camped on Rattlesnake Prairie and fished and hunted around Cedar Lake (now Chester Morse Lake) as early as 7000 B.C. Both of these are located east of the survey area. In recent history, the Snoqualmie Tribe fished for trout, gathered huckleberries, and traded goods with the Yakama Tribe, from eastern Washington, who traveled across the Cascade Range to meet in the vicinity of the lake and prairie.

The area's first white settlers, looking for trading routes over the Cascades in the 1840s, "discovered" the Cedar River Pack Trail, which had been in use for centuries by indigenous people. The settlers also took note of the secluded prairie and lake. Within a few years, homesteads were scattered along the upper Cedar River, and new people began fishing for trout and gathering huckleberries.

Early Pioneers

In 1853, Henry Tobin paddled up the Duwamish River and upon seeing the meeting place of the Black and White Rivers, staked a claim. The running waters were a perfect location for a mill, and access to the lake provided potential for all kinds of business opportunities.

The first settlers in what is now Maple Valley were George Ames, Henry Sidebotham, and C.O. Russell, who took up claims in 1879. The three were improving a trail before they brought their families in. One of them suggested that they name the future community. Ames proposed Vine

Maple Valley, but Russell thought Maple Ridge to be a better name. They placed their choices on slips of paper, and placed them in a hat. Vine Maple Valley received two out of the three votes, so they made it unanimous. They also decided to name the voting precinct after the first child born in the new community. Later, Arthur Russell was born, providing the name Arthur to the precinct and the first post office, located originally in the Russell home.

In the early 1880s, settlers' cabins sparsely dotted land surrounding the creeks that fed the Cedar River. Around 1882, Ames and Russell built a sawmill to process the lumber needed to build homes. Over time, the mill burned down twice, and though it was rebuilt, Ames eventually gave up and moved to Pacific City, near Auburn. In 1887, Russell laid out the town, now called Maple Valley, but it wasn't platted until 1890. The communities of Hobart and Taylor sprang up nearby, but the railroad helped solidify Maple Valley as the centerpiece.

Coal and Arrival of the Railroad

The King County coal fields were discovered by Dr. M. Bigelow, who accidentally uncovered a bed of coal in 1853 on his property near present-day Renton. The mine was opened for a few years until the local Indian War put an end to operations. In 1862, L. B. Andrews came out of the Squak Valley carrying a flour sack of coal which he had dug out of the hillside above present-day Issaquah. Further discoveries generated significant interest in coal mining, especially since California was a tremendous opportunity for coal.

In 1880 the Black Diamond Company entered King County with a goal of finding better coal than what was being mined in Newcastle. The result was the opening of the Black Diamond-Franklin-Ravensdale field. With the completion of the Cedar River railroad extension in 1884 prospectors began searching for other veins of coal in the district, and the Franklin mine alone produced 7,854 tons of coal by the end of 1885. The field reached its highest production in 1900 with 167,600 tons taken out that year.

Black Diamond was the hub of local coal mining activity to the south, but Maple Valley also had a stake in coal. Cedar Mountain, located just north of town, was mined starting in 1884. The mine never produced as much coal as did other mines in the area, but it averaged 90,000 tons per year and employed hundreds of men. Cedar Mountain was mined as late as 1947.

In 1907, the Milwaukee Road pushed through the Cascades to a point just east of Maple Valley. As the tracks were laid westward, workers moved into the area. The Northern Pacific Railroad, to the south, also had a need for rail workers. More residents meant more lumber milling, which provided more jobs. Along with all this, the City of Seattle had chosen the Cedar River as its watershed, and much work was needed there.

Early 20th Century

While many families still operated subsistence farms into the early 1900s, the vast majority turned to increasingly specialized agricultural pursuits. Farms commonly focused on dairying, berries, and poultry, or some combination of these things. Despite this tendency toward specialization, farms did retain many of the subsistence farm practices such as drying or smoking their own meat,

raising their own produce, eggs and poultry, and producing their own milk, but with improved transportation to town, this occurred to a lesser extant than it had before. Subsistence barns make up a large number of the remaining agricultural buildings.

The primary agricultural pursuit of the early 1900s proved to be dairying. Despite the loss of many dairy barns, the survey area remains dotted with barns, milk houses, milking parlor, silos and other dairy related buildings. A large number of barns which remain were initially built for dairying during the first half of the 20th century. Many of these have been converted to alternative uses, as updating them in accordance with new health regulations has become difficult and expensive. Barns built over this period of time illustrate the rapid evolution of regulations and technology in the dairy industry. These changes are expressed through alterations to buildings. Remaining barns which stopped dairying at different times provide a timeline of dairying in the early 20th century.

Chicken ranching developed into a thriving industry just after WWI. While most farm families had raised chickens for their own egg and poultry consumption since the earliest settlement of the area, a massive shift occurred in the early-20th century. As chicken increasingly became a staple of the American diet during the 1920s, the small flocks which farm wives had raised for extra income were suddenly far more profitable. Magazines and newspapers advertised the easy money to be made in the poultry business and commercial size chicken coops went up across the Puget Sound countryside. Specialized chicken ranching publications became widespread and specialty breeds with higher egg output were developed. In many cases, husbands who had never been involved in the business of raising chickens before left other work to raise poultry.

However, much of the settlement that occurred in the second and third decades of the 20th century was heavily influenced by the marketing of cutover lands by timber companies. This practice was common after forests in the Cedar River valley were logged. The largest landowners in the survey area during this period were the timber companies, Weyerhauser and Wood-Iverson. Once the lands were logged, subsidiaries of these corporations (Weyerhauser Log-Off Land Co. was one) would subdivide the properties and sell them to new immigrants or city dwellers, advertising them as an opportunity to "get back to the land", a more wholesome way to raise a family than the dingy and crowded urban areas. Unfortunately, most of these logged-off lands required significant manpower to remove stumps and the soils were nutritionally depleted. Consequently, farming on these properties often failed within a relatively short period of time.

Development Trends in Recent History

Post-1950, along with improved roadways, the scenic qualities and small parcels in the survey area presented opportunities for city dwellers to have a second home or establish residency in the valley while commuting to work in the city. Often they would convert the historic barns for use as horse barns. An increased interest in raising and boarding horses for recreation resulted in a flurry of new barns specifically for these purposes. Several commercial stables were established in the valley. A few of these continue to operate today.

Land in the survey area has continually been subdivided and the area is now dotted with retirement homes, hobby farms, and large 'rural' residences. Many of these small acreages possess historic

barns and agricultural buildings which sit unused. More prominent in the survey area, especially to the west and south, are extensive subdivisions with hundreds of single family homes on small lots.

Threats to Historic Resources

Rapid suburbanization of the study area is an imminent threat to the agricultural landscape. Remaining historic buildings are divorced from their original context not only by the subdivision of land into suburban acreages, but mostly by the return of forest to the landscape. With the exception of large pastures and meadows along the eastern edge of the survey area (centered around Hobart), agricultural activities were relatively short lived in the Cedar River Valley. Early farmers eliminated the forest, but the poor soil quality, narrow valleys and continued residential development have resulted in a near complete abandonment of agriculture in the area. Today the vegetative quality of the area is much closer to what it was in 1850 than 1920. And the remaining historic resources, for the most part, are being slowly dissolved into the returning forests or completely removed for new housing.

SURVEY RESULTS & FINDINGS (TBD)

- All 174 properties included in the 2010 Historic Resources Inventory are representative of the Agricultural Study Unit Theme.
- The majority of historic agricultural buildings in the Hobart – May Valley area which remain intact relate to either subsistence farming or dairying, while a significant minority pertains to poultry ranching and hobby horse ranching. Below is a table of subtypes (where known).

Agricultural resource subtype	Number surveyed	% of resources surveyed
Chicken	14	12 %
Dairy	45	39 %
Hobby	11	9 %
Subsistence	47	40 %

- The majority of historic agricultural buildings in the survey area which remain intact were constructed in the 1920s and 30s. Below is a table of barn construction dates (where known).

Agricultural resource subtype	Number surveyed	% of resources surveyed
Pre-1900	2	2 %
1901-1910	9	7 %
1911-1920	14	11 %
1921-1930	30	24 %
1931-1940	43	35 %
1941-1950	15	12 %
1951-1960	11	9 %

- While a large number of barns retain a level of integrity worth documenting, barns in the study area are imminently threatened by neglect, lack of use and increased suburban development.
- Only a small percentage of historic built environment related to chicken ranching remains in the survey area. These buildings are more threatened than other agricultural buildings due to the difficulty of finding adaptive re-use for their unusual building form.
- Bats were found to be in 4 barns; owls in 5. Because of the difficulty in obtaining access to barns and owners, this is a limited sampling.
- Historic resources in the survey area proved more difficult to document than other agricultural regions in the county because of: 1) dense forest growth since World War II that has obscured visibility of resources from public rights of way; 2) limited access to properties due to closed gates or absent owners; and, 3) higher percentage of owners unwilling to allow access to their property for documentation.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

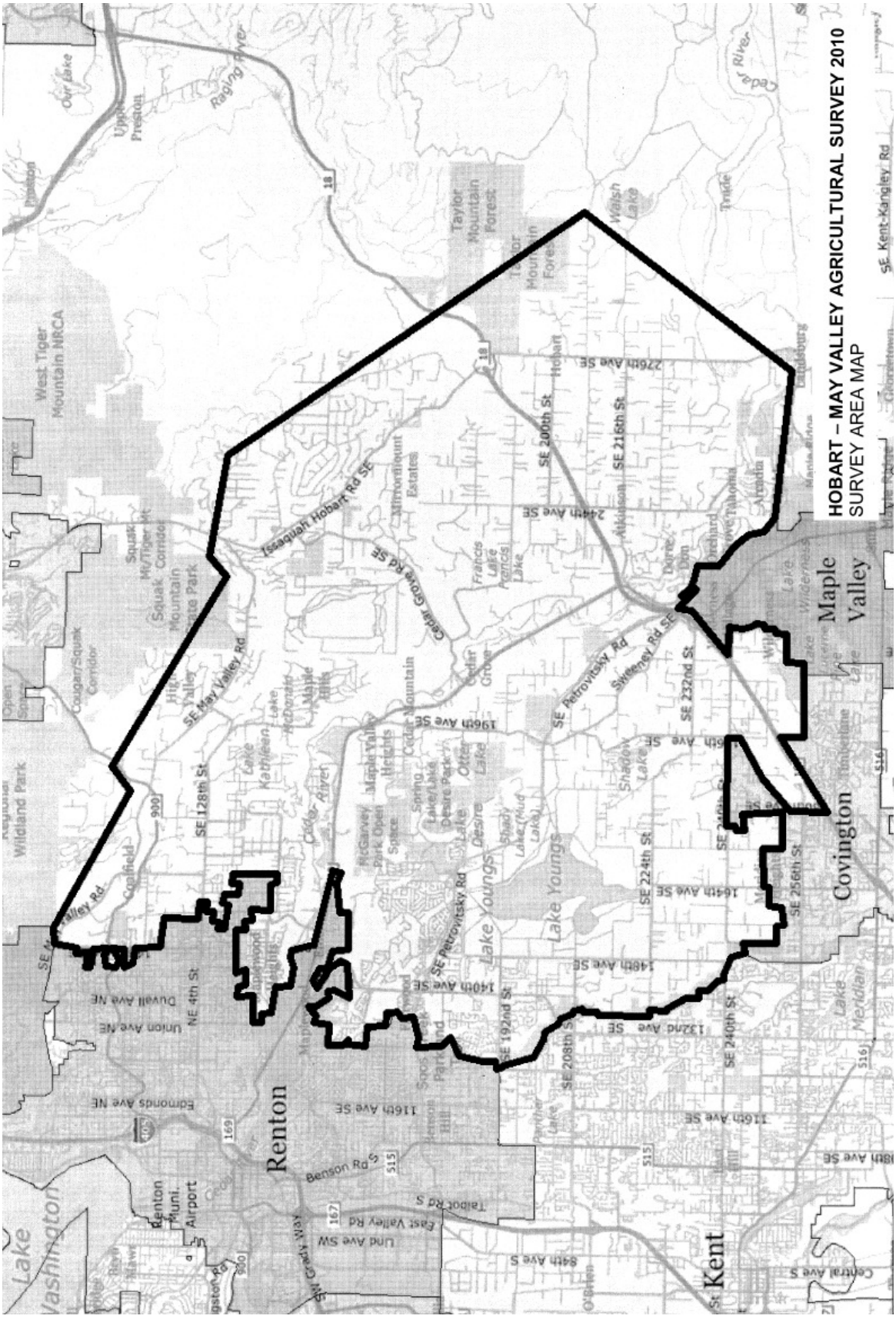
- Several root houses or free-standing root cellars were identified and most were constructed of stone. Further research into the form, design and use of these resources county-wide is warranted, as they are increasingly rare.

- Research on the history and built environment of chicken ranching in King County is warranted, as built remains of this important rural industry are quickly disappearing. A Multiple Properties Documentation Form on chicken ranching in King County would be beneficial.

- Research on the history and built environment of subsistence farming in King County is warranted, as built remains of this important rural lifestyle are quickly disappearing. A Multiple Properties Documentation Form on subsistence farming in King County might be beneficial.

- Investigation into differences between Snoqualmie Valley and Enumclaw Plateau dairy barns to develop a Multiple Properties Documentation Form for Cedar River valley dairy properties would be beneficial due to the moderate number of relatively intact dairy barns and farmsteads in the valley.

APPENDIX A: SURVEY AREA MAP



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Maps:

Anderson Map of King County 1907.
King County iMap, including 2009 aerial photos.
Kroll Map of King County 1930 and 1940.
Metsker's King County Atlas. 1926 and 1936.

Informants:

Sherrie Anderson, lifetime resident of the Cedar River Valley. Hobart, Washington, April 2011.

Dan Nicholas, President, Maple Valley Historical Society. Hobart, Washington, April 2011.

Richard Peacock, lifetime resident of Hobart/Maple Valley. Hobart, Washington, April 2011.

APPENDIX C: HRI MASTER LIST

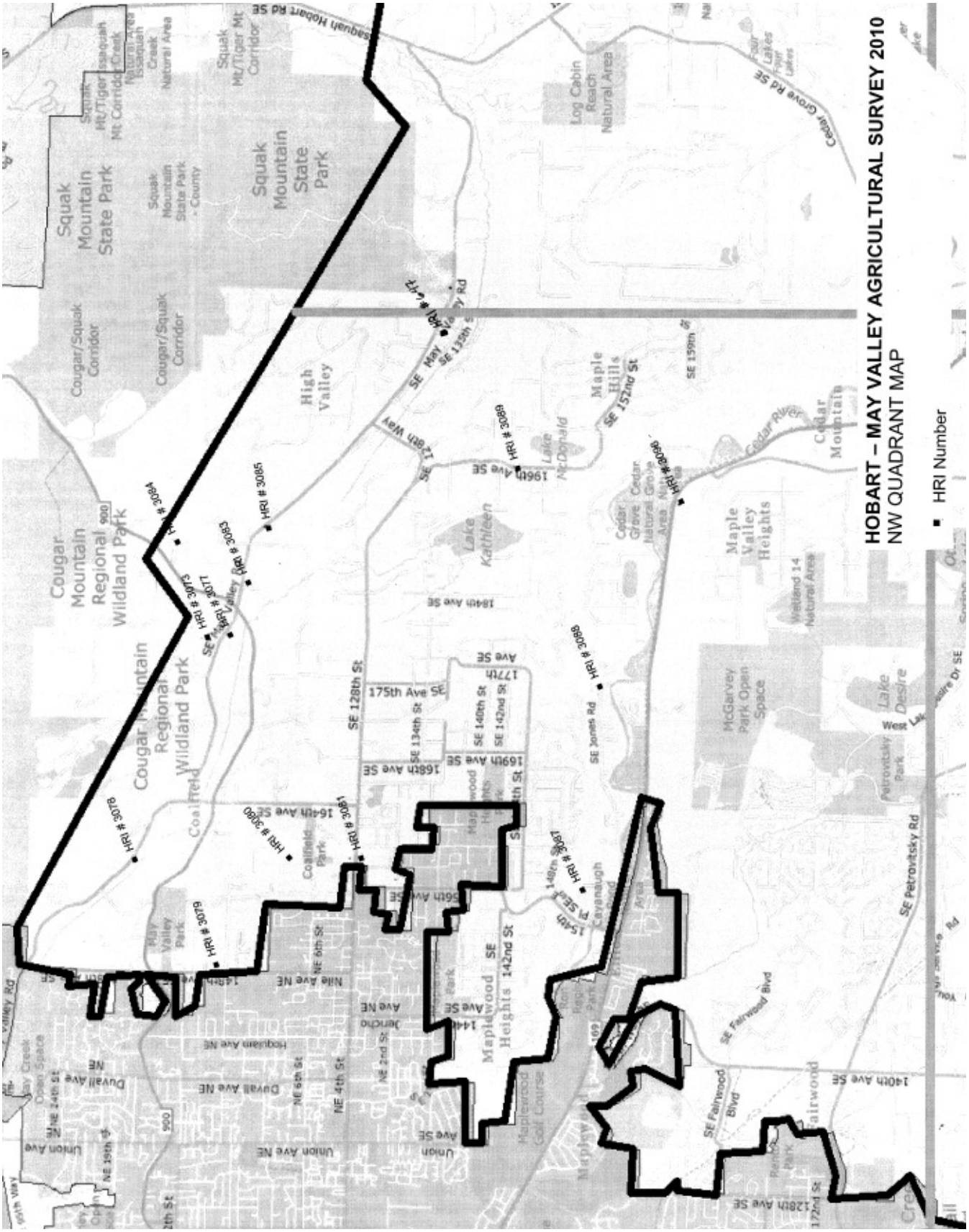
Hobart - May Valley Agricultural Survey 2010 Master List							
HRI#	*Physical Address*	*Resource Type*	*Primary Building*	*Landmark Eligible (KC)*	*Date*	*Historic Name*	*NR Eligible*
239	20201 SE 216th St	Farmstead	Barn	yes	1885	Lagesson Homestead	Yes
437	24624 156th Ave SE	Farmstead	House	yes	1911	Nyland-Olson Farm	Maybe
444	21401 244th Ave Se	Farmstead	House	yes	1905	Olaf Olson House & Barn	Yes
647	20826 SE May Valley Rd	Farmstead	House	yes	1922	Mason Ranch	Maybe
651	14217 SE 224th St	Single	Barn	no		Soos Creek Barn	
891	26602 SE 208th St	Farmstead	House	maybe	1900	Peacock Farm	
952	18816 SE Lake Youngs Rd	Single	Barn	maybe	1923		
3073	17702 SE May Valley Rd	Single	Milking Parlor	no	1948		
3077	17929 SE May Valley Rd	Farmstead	House	no	1934	Walsh Farm	
3078	15329 SE May Valley Rd	Farmstead	Barn	yes	1949		
3079	11412 148th Ave SE	Single	Barn	no	1939		
3080	12033 160th Ave SE	Single	Barn	no	1949		
3081	15822 SE 128th St	Single	Barn	maybe	1919	Peterson Barn	
3083	18420 SE May Valley Rd	Farmstead	House	maybe	1945		
3084	18615 SE 109th St	Single	Barn	no	1930		
3085	19222 SE May Valley Rd	Single	Barn	no	1934		
3087	15032 156th Pl SE	Single	Barn	no	1916		
3088	17716 SE Jones Rd	Single	Barn	no	1914		
3089	14207 196th Ave SE	Farmstead	Barn	no	1933	William Bakames Farm	
3090	21207 SE May Valley Rd	Farmstead	House	yes	1930	J.B. Speerstra Farm	
3092	19130 SE 196th St	Single	Barn	maybe	1936		
3093	19417 196th Ave SE	Single	Barn	maybe	1900		
3094	18802 196th Ave SE	Single	Barn	no	1935		
3095	18120 196th Ave SE	Farmstead	Barn	maybe	1909	F.C.Slusser Farm	
3096	19239 Renton-Maple Valley Rd SE	Farmstead	Barn	no	1926	H.T. Byers Homestead	
3098	21255 Renton-Maple Valley Rd SE	Farmstead	House	maybe	1921		
3099	22305 SE 214th St	Single	Barn	no	1935		
3100	18825 Maxwell Rd SE	Single	Barn	no	1928		
3101	19420 Maxwell Rd SE	Farmstead	Barn	yes	1902	David C. Maxwell Homestead	
3102	18810 SE Lake Francis Rd	Single	Barn	no	1949		
3103	23436 SE 192nd St	Farmstead	House	yes	1925	Wilson-Short Farm	
3104	16030 Cedar Grove Rd SE	Farmstead	Barn	no	1954	Horrock Farm	

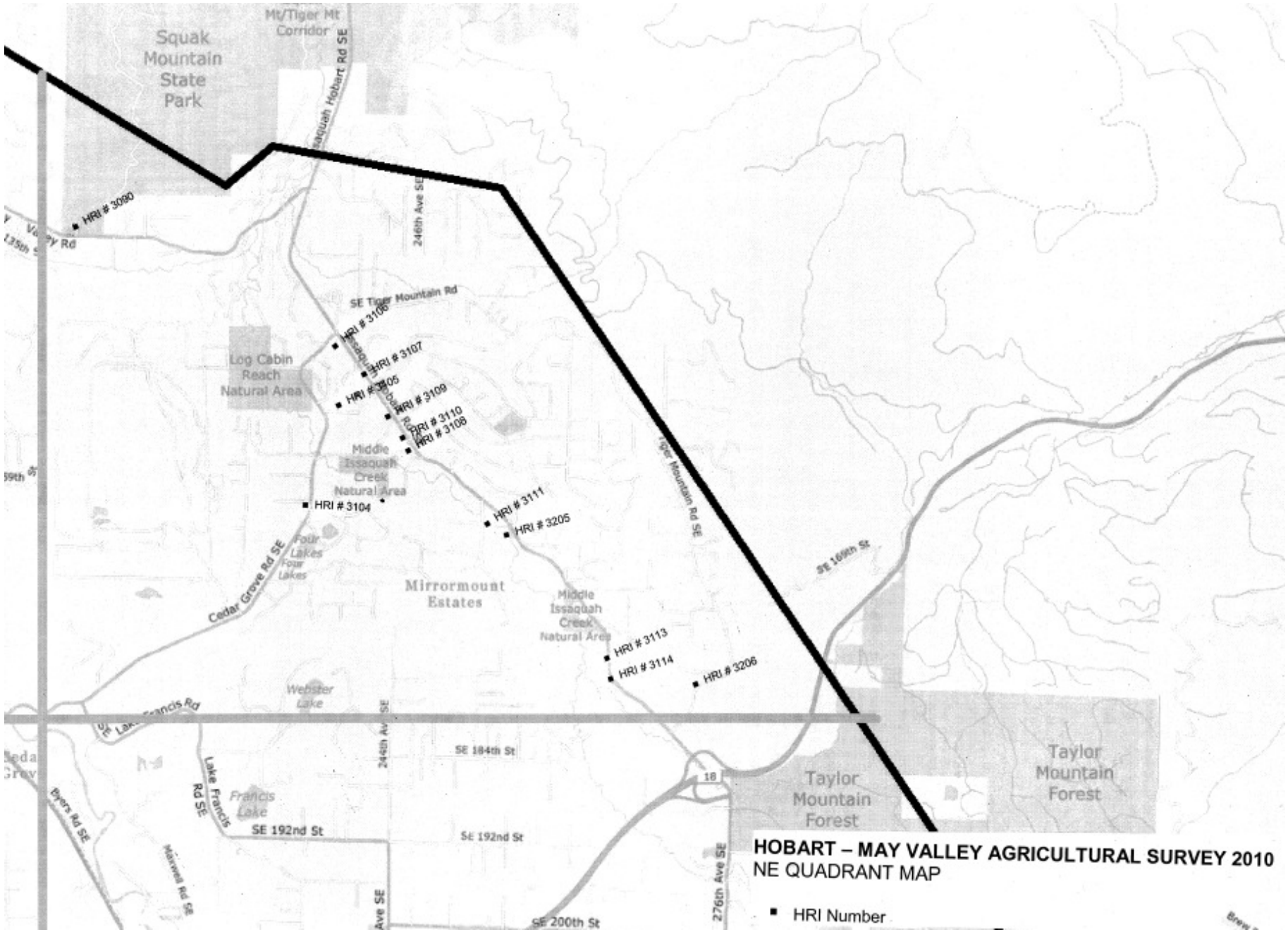
3105	15132 238th Ave SE	Single	Barn	maybe	1925		
3106	14521 Issaquah-Hobart Rd SE	Single	Barn	maybe	1957		
3107	14919 Issaquah-Hobart Rd SE	Farmstead	Barn	maybe	1920	J.B. Karmon Farm	
3108	15625 Issaquah-Hobart Rd SE	Single	Barn	no	1955		
3109	15201 Issaquah-Hobart Rd SE	Single	Barn	no	1958	Mirrormont Stables	
3110	15651 Issaquah-Hobart Rd SE	Single	Barn	no	1927		
3111	16206 252nd Ave SE	Single	Barn	no	1956		
3112	25856 SE 192nd St	Single	Barn	maybe	1930		
3113	17517 Issaquah-Hobart Rd SE	Single	Barn	maybe	1916		
3114	18019 Issaquah-Hobart Rd SE	Single	Barn	no	1934		
3115	19934 218th Pl SE	Farmstead	House	maybe	1954		
3116	20658 223rd Pl SE	Farmstead	House	maybe	1948		
3117	20532 223rd Pl SE	Farmstead	House	no	1939		
3119	21010 Maxwell Rd SE	Farmstead	House	no	1918	August Keskull Farm	
3120	22621 SE 206th St	Single	Barn	maybe	1939		
3121	20628 223rd Pl SE	Single	Barn	no	1939		
3122	19531 SE Lake Francis Rd	Single	Barn	no	1941	Andrew Jolk Barn	
3123	23836 SE 196th St	Farmstead	House	yes	1929	Andrew Mikkola Farm	
3124	22203 179th Ave SE	Single	Barn	no	1916		
3125	24819 SE 200th St	Single	Barn	no	1962		
3126	24847 SE 200th St	Single	Barn	no	1925		
3127	24654 SE 200th St	Single	Barn	no	1946		
3128	25027 SE 200th St	Single	Barn	no	1928		
3129	24857 SE 200th St	Farmstead	House	maybe	1935		
3130	25800 SE 184th St	Farmstead	House	no	1946		
3131	21725 144th Ave SE	Farmstead	Barn	yes	1909	Huiko Farm	Yes
3132	21000 143rd Ave SE	Farmstead	Barn	yes	1933	J. Herman Anderson Farm	
3133	20828 142nd Ave SE	Single	Chicken house	maybe	1936	J. Herman Anderson Chicken House	
3134	22461 148th Ave SE	Farmstead	Barn	maybe	1956		
3135	23214 148th Ave SE	Farmstead	House	yes	1926	Simon Koski Farm	
3137	22820 148th Ave SE	Single	Barn	no	1934	Tallbech Barn	
3138	21854 148th Ave SE	Farmstead	House	maybe	1928	Vilji Koivisto Farm	
3139	21842 148th Ave SE	Farmstead	Barn	maybe	1940	Victor Lamp Farm	
3140	22420 156th Ave SE	Farmstead	Barn	no	1934	Gust Hill Farm	
3141	15717 SE 224th St	Single	Barn	no	1934	Gust Hill Barn	
3142	22616 156th Ave SE	Single	Chicken house	maybe	1931	Gustav Hill Chicken House	
3143	24441 156th Ave SE	Single	Barn	no	1921		
3144	24425 164th Ave SE	Single	Barn	maybe	1935		
3145	24201 164th Ave SE	Single	Barn	maybe	1945		
3146	16225 SE 229th Pl	Farmstead	Barn	yes	1925	John Wiita Farm	Yes
3147	23030 164th Ave SE	Single	Barn	no	1914		
3148	16456 SE 240th St	Farmstead	House	no	1930		

3149	16650 SE 240th St	Single	Chicken house	maybe	1957		
3150	24118 164th Ave SE	Single	Barn	maybe	1923	Funa Hakkari Barn	
3151	24202 164th Ave SE	Farmstead	Barn	no	1922	Funa Hakkari Farm	
3152	24226 164th Ave SE	Farmstead	Barn	no	1932	John Edwin Nelson Farm	
3153	17405 SE 224th St	Single	Barn	no	1927	Nathan Church Barn	
3155	21623 184th Ave SE	Single	Barn	maybe	1929	Jules Denys Barn	
3158	22835 190th Ave SE	Single	Barn	no	1938		
3159	22555 196th Ave SE	Single	Barn	no	1924	Joseph Herrin Barn	
3160	22617 SE 228th St	Single	Barn	no	1935		
3162	24513 200th Ave SE	Single	Barn	maybe	1920		
3163	21330 Sweeney Rd SE	Single	Barn	no	1935	Marcus Knadle Barn	
3164	24806 SE 235th Pl	Single	Barn	no	1939		
3165	21600 Sweeney Rd SE	Single	Barn	maybe	1948	Taggert Barn	
3166	24225 SE 216th St	Single	Barn	no	1920		
3167	21036 SE 232nd St	Single	Barn	no	1935		
3168	23840 SE 216th St	Single	Barn	maybe	1947		
3169	24630 SE 208th St	Single	Barn	maybe	1905		
3170	20463 258th Ave Se	Farmstead	Chicken house	maybe	1913		
3171	26208 SE 200th St	Single	Barn	no	1939		
3172	26624 SE 200th St	Farmstead	House	maybe	1937	Bilkfeldt Farm	
3173	26910 SE 196th St	Single	Barn	no	1939		
3174	26925 SE 200th St	Farmstead	House	maybe	1930	Parker Dairy Farm	
3175	27045 SE 200th St	Single	Chicken house	maybe	1933	Parker Chicken House	
3176	20453 276th Ave Se	Single	Barn	no	1921		
3177	27442 SE 216th St	Farmstead	Barn	no	1920	Emma Anderson Farm	
3178	20612 276th Ave Se	Single	Barn	maybe	1927	Tantarri Barn	
3179	21428 276th Ave Se	Single	Barn	no	1940	Junevitch Barn	
3180	21806 276th Ave SE	Farmstead	House	no	1931	Conover Farm	
3181	19827 272nd Ave SE	Single	Barn	no	1936	Thomas J. Boyd Barn	
3182	28226 SE 208th St	Single	Barn	maybe	1933		
3183	28042 SE 208th St	Single	Barn	no	1934		
3184	20826 284th Ave Se	Single	Barn	no	1930		
3185	21610 284th Ave SE	Single	Barn	no	1919		
3186	28516 SE 216th Way	Single	Barn	no	1930		
3187	28618 SE 208th St	Farmstead	House	maybe	1916	John Wieniesky Farm	
3188	28654 SE 208th St	Single	Barn	maybe	1958		

3189	29021 SE 208th St	Farmstead	Barn	maybe	1921	Junevitch Farmstead	
3190	29242 SE 208th St	Single	Barn	maybe	1913	Lazor Barn	
3193	30116 SE 208th St	Single	Barn	maybe	1896		
3194	22610 Witte Rd SE	Single	Barn	maybe	1916		
3195	23004 244th Ave SE	Farmstead	House	maybe	1918		
3196	24617 SE 216th St	Single	Barn	maybe	1926		
3197	24811 SE 216th St	Single	Barn	no	1900		
3198	25620 SE 216th St	Single	Barn	no	1920		
3199	25633 SE 216th St	Single	Barn	no	1947		
3200	22203 260th Ave SE	Single	Barn	no	1931		
3201	25815 SE 224th St	Single	Barn	maybe	1900		
3202	22045 276th Ave SE	Farmstead	House	yes	1927	Andrew Tekel Farmstead	
3203	27260 SE 216th St	Single	Barn	no	1930		
3204	34123 SE Hudson Rd	Single	Barn	no	1938		
3205	26111 SE 166th St	Single	Barn	maybe	1958		
3206	17425 Tiger Mountain Rd SE	Single	Barn	no	1950		

APPENDIX D: MASTER MAPS

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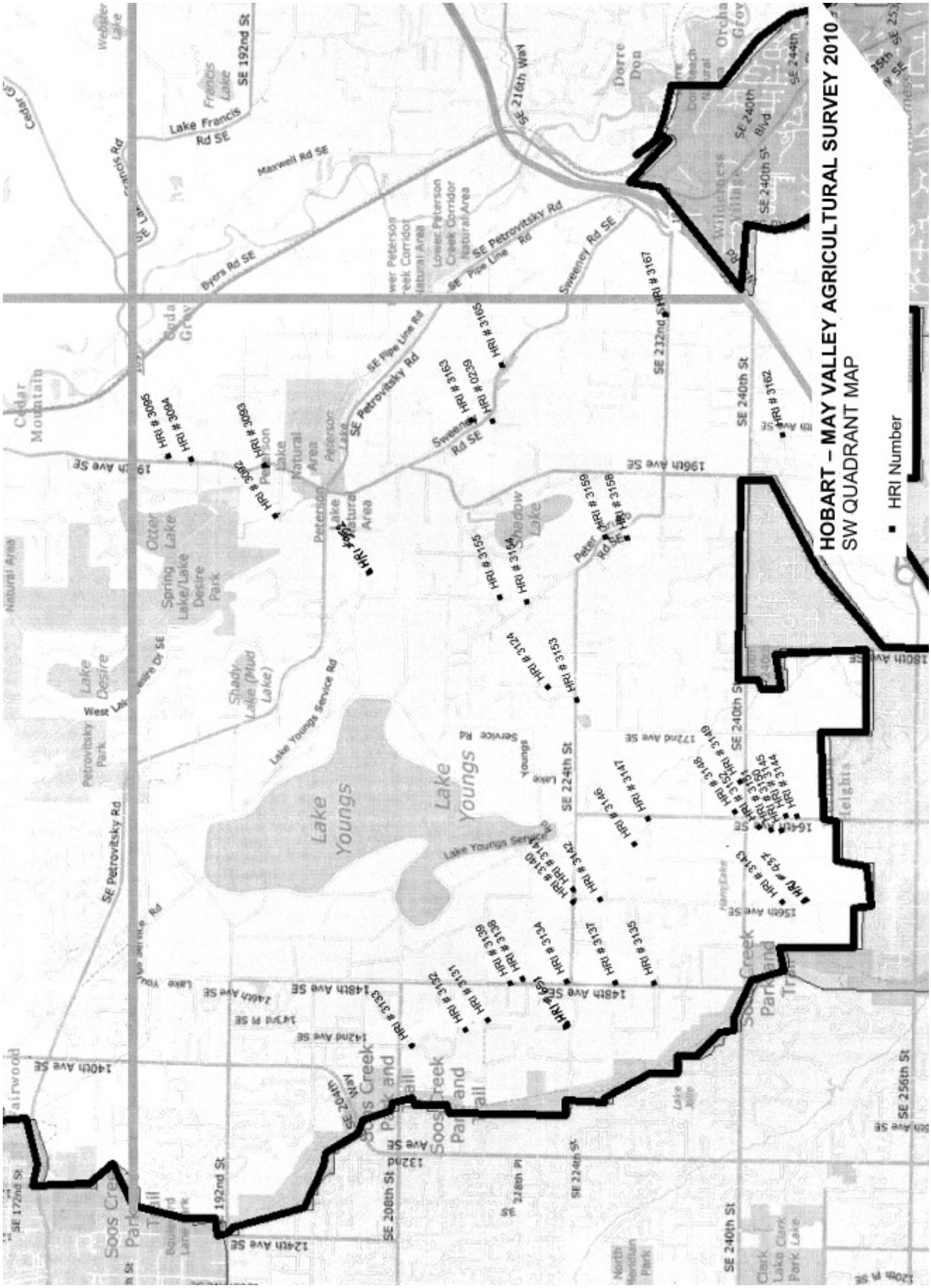
Mt/Tiger Mt Corridor
Issaquah Hobart Rd SE
246th Ave SE
HRI # 3090
SE Tiger Mountain Rd
HRI # 3106
HRI # 3107
HRI # 3105
HRI # 3109
HRI # 3110
HRI # 3108
Log Cabin Reach Natural Area
Middle Issaquah Creek Natural Area
HRI # 3104
HRI # 3111
HRI # 3205
Tiger Mountain Rd SE
SE 169th St
Four Lakes
Cedar Grove Rd SE
Mirrormount Estates
Middle Issaquah Creek Natural Area
HRI # 3113
HRI # 3114
HRI # 3206
Webster Lake
SE 184th St
Lake Francis Rd SE
Francis Lake
SE 192nd St
SE 200th St
276th Ave SE
18
Taylor Mountain Forest
Taylor Mountain Forest
HOBART – MAY VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SURVEY 2010
NE QUADRANT MAP
HRI Number


HOBART – MAY VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SURVEY 2010
SW QUADRANT MAP
HRI Number
Lake Youngs
Lake Youngs
Soos Creek Park and Trail
Soos Creek Park and Trail
Soos Creek Park and Trail
Peterson Lake Natural Area
Lower Peterson Creek Corridor Natural Area
Lower Peterson Creek Corridor Natural Area
Shadow Lake
Otter Lake
Spring Lake/Lake Desire Park
Lake Desire
Shady Lake (Mud Lake)
Petrovitsky Park
Cedar Mountain
Cedar Grove
Dorre Don
Wilderness Village
Orchard Grove
Fairwood
Lake Francis
Francis Lake
Webster Lake
Lake Youngs Service Rd
SE Petrovitsky Rd
SE Pipe Line Rd
Sweeney Rd SE
Byers Rd SE
Maxwell Rd SE
Lake Francis Rd SE
SE 192nd St
SE 216th Way
SE 240th St
SE 240th St Blvd
SE 232nd St
SE 224th St
SE 208th St
SE 256th St
196th Ave SE
172nd Ave SE
164th Ave SE
156th Ave SE
148th Ave SE
142nd Ave SE
140th Ave SE
124th Ave SE
132nd Ave SE
180th Ave SE
HRI # 3162
HRI # 3167
HRI # 3165
HRI # 3163
HRI # 0239
HRI # 3158
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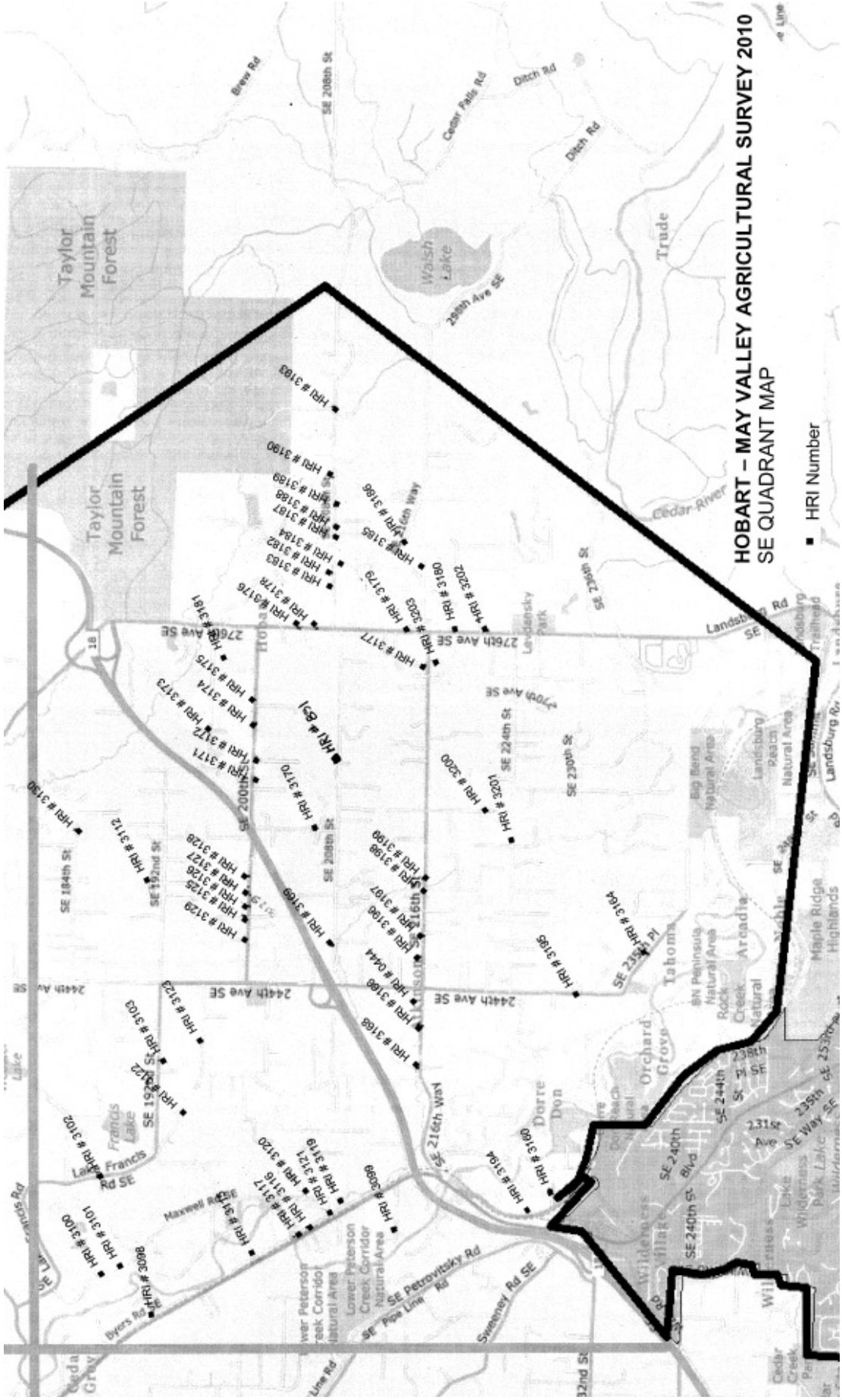
HOBART – MAY VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SURVEY 2010
SE QUADRANT MAP
HRI Number
Taylor Mountain Forest
Taylor Mountain Forest
Walsh Lake
Cedar River
Trude
Landsburg Rd SE
276th Ave SE
270th Ave SE
244th Ave SE
SE 216th Way
SE 200th St
SE 208th St
SE 224th St
SE 230th St
SE 184th St
SE 192nd St
SE 240th St
SE 240th St Blvd
SE 244th St
SE 238th St Pl SE
SE 235th Pl
SE 236th St
Lake Francis Rd SE
Maxwell Rd SE
Byers Rd SE
SE Petrovitsky Rd
Sweeney Rd SE
Orchard Grove
Dorre Don
Tahoma
Arcadia
Maple Ridge Highlands
Big Bend Natural Area
Landsburg Reach Natural Area
Rock Creek Natural Area
Lower Peterson Creek Corridor Natural Area
Wilderness Village
Lake Wilderness Park
Cedar Creek Park
HRI # 3183
HRI # 3190
HRI # 3189
HRI # 3188
HRI # 3187
HRI # 3184
HRI # 3182
HRI # 3183
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HRI # 3198
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HRI # 3168
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HRI # 3101
HRI # 3098
HRI # 3117
HRI # 3116
HRI # 3121
HRI # 3119
HRI # 3120
HRI # 3099
HRI # 3194
HRI # 3160